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MISCELLANIES

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THE CONTENTS.

I. THE *Proceedings againſt Mr.* Anthony à Wood, *containing*,
1. *The Libel*, p. iii
2. *The Anſwer*, xiii
3. *The Sentence*, xxi
II. *A Letter from Dr.* Langbaine *to Mr.* Dugdale, *concerning an Inſcription found at* Cheſter, p. 1
III. *Mr.* Selden's *Letter to Dr.* Langbaine *on the ſame Inſcription*, 4
IV. *Mr.* Aſhmole's *Letter to Mr.* Dugdale *about the Courſe of the* Roman *Way called* Watling-ſtreet, 5
V. *Mr.* Lidall's *Letter to Mr.* Aubrey *on the Diſturbances at* Woodſtock *Mannour-Houſe in* 1649, 11
VI. *Mr.* Paſchal's *Letter to Mr.* Aubrey, *giving an Account of a ſtrange Storm of Thunder*, 13

VII. *Mr.* Paſchal's *Letter to Mr.* Aubrey *about a Diſcovery of ſome Ruins*, &c. *at* Athelney, 15

VIII. *Mr.* Aubrey's *deſigned Introduction to the Survey and natural Hiſtory of the North Diviſion of the County of* Wilts, 22

IX. *A Letter from Mr* O. Long *to Sir* William Coventry, *concerning an intended Aſſaſſination of* Edward *Earl of* Clarendon, *Author of the* Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 39

X. *A Letter from* R. Plott, *L. L. D. deſigned to be ſent to the* Royal Society, *giving an Account of ſome Antiquities in the County of* Kent, 43

XI. *Mr.* E. G's *Letter to Mr.* Aubrey, *giving an Account of an old Cuſtom uſed at* Newnton *in* Wiltſhire, 47

XII. *Mr* Paſchal's *Letter to Mr.* Aubrey, *concerning the Lead-Mines, and ſeveral Matters of Antiquity diſcovered in* Somerſetſhire, 54

Original Letters.

The Libel issu'd out of the Chancellor's Court of the University of Oxford *against Mr.* Anthony à Wood, *M. A. formerly of* Merton-*College in that University, by the Right Honourable* Henry Hyde, *late Earl of* Clarendon, *with Mr.* Wood's *Answer, and the Sentence given after the Tryal, begun* March 3. $169\frac{2}{3}$. finish'd *July* 29. 1693. *taken from the Originals in that Court.*

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Nos *Henricus Aldridge*, S. T. P. Vice-Cancellarius Universitatis *Oxon* legitime constitutus tibi *Antonio à Wood* Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistro, omnia et singula sub-

ſcripta et ſubſequentia, articulos, capitula, ſive interrogatoria morum et exceſſuum tuorum reformationem præſertim Libellum ſive Libellos famoſos a te ſcriptos, compoſitos et publicatos concementes ſive tangentes ex officio noſtro ad promotionem Honoratiſſimi Viri et Domini *Henrici* Comitis de *Clarendon*, damus, objicimus, miniſtramus et articulamur planum, plenum et fidele reſponſum in ſcriptis in quantum de jure teneris reſpondere, dari et fieri requirentes. Et objicimus et articulamur conjunctim et diviſim et de quolibet prout ſequitur.

I.

Imprimis tibi præfato *Antonio à Wood* objicimus et articulamur quod omnes et ſinguli, qui aliquid ſcripto compoſuerunt, aut quoquo modo in vulgo ſparſerunt & diſſeminaverunt, aut publicaverunt, unde viri alicujus (præſertim Magiſtratûs) ſive vivi, ſive mortui exiſtimatio & fama lædi poſſit, ſunt de jure communi debite corrigendi et puniendi, et ſpeciatim ex Statuto hujus Univerſitatis, Tit. *De Moribus conformandis, de famoſis Libellis cohibendis.* Omnes & ſinguli Libellos famoſos, ſive componentes, ſive diſſeminantes & publicantes ſunt, tanquam *Pacis perturbatores banniendi.* Et objicimus & articulamur ut ſupra, &c.

II. Tibi

II.

Tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod menſibus *Martii*, *Aprilis*, *Maii*, *Junii*, *Julii*, *Auguſti*, *Septembris*, *Octobris*, *Novembris*, *Decembris*, *Januarii*, *Februarii*, Annorum Domini 1690, 1691. Menſibuſque *Martii*, *Aprilis*, *Maii*, *Junii*, *Julii*, *Auguſti*, *Septembris*, *Octobris*, & *Novembris*, Anni inſtantis 1692. Eorumve menſium, & annorum pluribus uno ſive aliquo tu librum quendam pretenſum, cui titulus pretenſus, *Athenæ Oxonienſes, an exact Hiſtory of all the Writers and Biſhops, who have had their Education in the moſt ancient and famous Univerſity of* Oxford, *from the* 15*th Year of King* Henry VII, Anno Domini 1500, *to the End of the Year* 1690, *repreſenting the Birth, Fortune, Preferment, and Deaths of all theſe Authors and Prelates, the great Accidents of their Lives, and the Fate and Characters of their Lives: To which are added the* Faſti *or* Annals *of the ſaid Univerſity for the ſame Time. The ſecond Volume.* Revera autem Libellum famoſum ſeu potius Libellos famoſos, ſeu potius Libellos famoſos interius deductos in ſe continentem, charitate ſemota, ex odii fomite, intra præcincta Univerſitatis prædictæ malitioſe ſcriptos compoſuiſti & ſcripſiſti, ſeu ſaltem ſcribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari & imprimi mandaſti & curaſti, & feciſti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibuſdam

quibuſdam vendidiſti, aut cum iiſdem ut imprimerentur, contraxiſti, copiaſque dicti pretenſi Libri ſic impreſſi, ac Libellos ſive Libellum famoſum in ſe continent. intra præcincta Univerſitatis prædictæ, & loca vicina, & late circum vicinia ejuſdem ſparſiſti, diſſeminaviſti & publicaſti, ſaltem ſpargi, diſſeminari, & publicari feciſti & procuraſti; quarum Copiarum una præſentibus annexa eſt, (eamque & omnes, & ſingulas ſententias & clauſulas ejuſdem, prout hic exhibitis, inſertis, lectis, & repetitis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus ex parte ſua, et officii in ea parte noſtri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

III.

Item, magis ſpeciatim tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod infra tempus in proximo præcedenti articulo mentionatum, et inter alia in dicto Libro, ſic, ut præmittitur, compoſito, ſcripto, impreſſo et publicato, contenta, charitate ſemota, et ex odii fomite (intra Univerſitatem *Oxonienſem* prædictam, et loca vicina, ac circum vicina ejuſdem malitioſe ſcripto compoſuiſti, ſcripſiſti, ſeu ſaltem ſcribi, ac deinceps Typis mandari et imprimi mandaſti, procuraſti ac feciſti; aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibuſdam vendidiſti, aut cum iiſdem ut imprimerentur contraxiſti, impreſſaque intra præcincta Univerſitatis

verſitatis prædictæ ſparſiſti, diſſeminaſti et publicari feciſti et procuraviſti (unde Honoratiſſimi Viri ac Domini *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis de *Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellarii, nec non Cancellarii hujus Univerſitatis, et Patris naturalis et legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti exiſtimatio et fama lædi poſſit) Libellum famoſum, ſive verba hæc *Anglicana* ſequentia, viz. *After the Reſtauration of King* Charles II, *it was expected by all, that he* (quendam *Davidem Jenkins*, unum e Judicibus Regis in partibus *Walliæ* auſtralibus virum meritiſſimum innuendo) *ſhould be made one of the Judges in* Weſtminſter-*Hall*; *and ſo he* (eundem *Davidem* innuendo) *might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor*, (præfatum Honoratiſſimum Virum ac Dominum *Edvardum Hyde* Militem, nuper Comitem de *Clarendon*, Regnique *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus Univerſitatis, Patremque naturalem ac legitimum partis hujus promoventis defunctum innuendo.) *But our Author* (præfatum *Davidem* innuendo) *ſcorning ſuch an Act, after all his Sufferings he retired to his Eſtate in* Glamorganſhire. Prout in dictæ Copiæ hic exhibitæ Columnis 220. et 227. continentur; aut iis ſimilia in effectu (quam quidem Copiam, et omnes et ſingulas Sententias et

Clauſulas

Clauſulas ejuſdem pro hic exhibitis, inſertis, lectis et repetitis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte ſua, et officii in ea parte noſtri faciunt, et non aliter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

IV.

Item magis ſpeciatim tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod intra tempus & loca ſuperius, in ſecundo Articulo mentionata in dicto prætenſo libro, ſicut præmittitur, compoſito, ſcripto, impreſſo, & publicato; ex odii fomite, charitate ſemota, malitioſe ſcripta compoſuiſti, ſcripſiſti, ſeu ſaltem ſcribi, ac deinceps Typis mandati, & imprimis mandaviſti, procuraviſti, & feciſti, aut Bibliopolæ aut Bibliopolis quibuſdam vendidiſti, aut ſaltem cum iiſdem, ut imprimerentur, contraxiſti, impreſſaque ſparſiſti, diſſeminaviſti, & publicaviſti; ſeu ſaltem ſpargi, diſſeminari, et publicari feciſti, & procuraſti (unde etiam præfati Honoratiſſimi Viri ac Domini *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuperi Comitis *de Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Domini Cancellarii, necnon hujus Univerſitatis Cancellarii, & patris naturalis, & legitimi partis hujus promoventis defuncti exiſtimatio & fama læsi poſſit) Libellum famoſum, ſive verba hæc *Anglicana* ſequentia, aut iis ſimilia in effectu, viz. *After the Reſtoration of K.* Charles *the Second, he* (quendam *Johannem Glynn* hominem,

minem, ut tibi placet, in idoneum innuendo) *was made his* (innuendo Regis) *eldeſt Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt Dealing of the then Lord Chancellor* (præfatum Honoratiſſimum Virum ac Dominum *Edvardum Hyde* Militem, nuper Comitem *de Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium, nec non Cancellarium hujus Univerſitatis, Patremque naturalem & legitimum hujus partis promoventis defuncti innuendo) prout in Copiæ prædictæ exhibitæ columna 269. continentur, (quam quidem Copiam, & omnes & ſingulas ſententias & clauſulas ejuſdem pro hic lectis & inſertis pars promovens habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte ſua & officii in hac parte noſtri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) & objicimus & articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

V.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur de quibuſlibet aliis verbis, ſententiis et clauſulis in et per totum dictum librum tuum præſentem, cujus copia hic, ut permittitur, exhibita eſt, ſparſis et contentis, ad exiſtimationis ſive famæ præfati Honoratiſſimi Viri *Edvardi Hyde* Militis, nuper Comitis *de Clarendon*, læſionem ſive diminutionem quo modo libet ſonantibus, (Quam quidem copiam et omnes et ſingulas ſententias et clauſulas ejuſdem pro hic lectis et inſertis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit; quatenus pro parte ſua et officii in hac parte noſtri faciunt, et non aliter

neque alio modo) et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

VI.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod tempus Reditus ſive Reſtaurationis *Caroli* Secundi Regis erat Menſe *Maii*, Anno Domini 1660. hocque fuit et eſt notorium, publicum & manifeſtum. Et objicimus & articulamur, &c. ut ſupra.

VII.

Item tibi objicimus & articulamur, quod præfatus *David Jenkins*, menſe *Decembris*, Anno Domini 1663, & præfatus *Johannes Glynn*, Menſe *Novembris*, Anno Domini 1666, ex hâc vita deceſſerunt. Hæcque fuiſſe & eſſe vera tu præfatus *Antonius a Wood* noviſti & noſcis, intelligiſti & intelligis, prout Columnis 222 & 270. dicti libri tui prætenſi, cujus Copia hic, ut præmittitur, exhibita eſt, (quam quidem Copiam & omnes & ſingulas ſententias & clauſulas ejuſdem pro hic lectis & inſertis pars promovens habet & haberi petit, quatenus pro parte ſua & officii in hac parte noſtri faciunt, & non aliter neque alio modo) liquet & apparet. Et objicimus & articulamur, *&c.* ut ſupra.

VIII.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod præfatus Honoratiſſimus Vir *Edvardus Hyde* Miles, et Comes *de Clarendon*, erat Dominus Cancellarius *Angliæ* unicus, et ex Conſiliariis

ſiliariis Regiis unus, toto, ac omni tempore, a tempore Reditus ſive Reſtaurationis *Caroli* Secundi Regis prædicti, necnon Cancellarius hujus Univerſitatis, a Menſe *Junii*, ſeu ſaltem *Novembris*, Anno Domini, 1660. uſque ad Annum Domini, 1667. Hæcque fuerunt & ſunt vera, notoria, publica, ac pariter manifeſta. Et objicimus et articulamur, *&c.* ut ſupra.

IX.

Item tibi *Antonio a Wood* objicimus et articulamur, quod es in Artibus Magiſter, et perſona privilegiata hujus Univerſitatis *Oxonienſis*, et tam ejus intuitu, quam ratione criminum ſuperius deductorum intra præcincta dictæ Univerſitatis ut permittitur, Commiſſorum Juriſdictioni hujus Curiæ in hac cauſa ſubditus et ſubjectus. Et objicimus et articulamur, *&c.* ut ſupra.

X.

Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod omnia et ſingula præmiſſa fuerunt, et ſunt vera, publica, notoria, pariter et manifeſta, deque omnibus et quolibet eorum laboravit et laborat in præſenti publica vox et fama. Et objicimus et articulamur, *&c.* ut ſupra.

Unde facta fide, *&c.*

Concluſio, pag. 130. *Julii.* CLAR.

Officium Domini promotum per Honoratiſſimum Dominum *Henricum* Comitem *de*

Clarendon, contra *Antonium a Wood* Univerſitatis *Oxonienſis*, ob Libellum ſive Libellos famoſos ab eo ſcriptos, compoſitos et publicatos. *Martii* 3, $169\frac{2}{3}$.

Quo die Wood & Cook, *nomine Procuratorio, ac ut Procuratores legitimi dicti* Antonii a Wood, *omnibus melioribus via modo, & Juris forma*, &c. *necnon ad omnem & quemcunque Juris effectum exinde quovis modo ſequivalentem, allegant, & in his Scriptis in Jure proponunt, conjunctim, diviſim, articulatim, prout ſequitur*, viz.

Imprimis.

IMPRIMIS. This Party proponent doth alledge that in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the ſecond, there was and is at preſent now in Force an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the frequent Abuſes in Printing ſeditious, treaſonable and unlicens'd Books and Pamphlets, and for regulating Printing and Printing-Preſſes.* In which Statute, or Act of Parliament, amongſt other Things, it was, and is enacted, That no private Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall at any Time Print, or cauſe to be Printed, any Book whatſoever, unleſs the ſame Book, together with all Things and Matters thereunto annexed, be firſt entered in the Book of the Regiſter of the Company of *Stationers* of *London*: And unleſs the ſame Book or Pamphlet, and alſo all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, and therewith to be imprinted, ſhall be firſt lawfully Licenſed and Authorized to be Printed by ſuch Perſon and Perſons only, as are conſtituted and appointed to Licenſe the ſame, according to the Direction and the Meaning

Meaning of the ſaid Act. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hic lectis & inſertis habet & haberi petit, & vult, quatenus fecit pro parte ſua & non aliter, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

II.

Item. That the Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited by the Party promovent in this Cauſe, the 17th Day of *November* 1692, with the Preface and Table, and other Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was firſt entered in the Book of the Regiſter of the Company of *Stationers* of *London*, according to the abovesaid Act of Parliament; and that the abovesaid Book, together with all Matters and Things thereunto annexed, was lawfully licenſed and authorized to be printed by one or both of the principal Secretaries of State, or by their, or one of their Appointments, according to the aboveſaid Act of Parliament. *Quod quidem Statutum pars proponens hic invocat, & pro hic lecto & inſerto habet & haberi petit quatenus*, &c. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

III.

Item. More particularly, that one Mr. *Fraſer* was appointed and conſtituted Superviſor or Licenſer of all Books of profane Hiſtory, by one, or both of the principal Secretaries of State in the Years 1690, 1691,

and

and 1692, (*ponit tamen pars proponens de aliquo alio annorum numero, pluribus ſive uno*) and was in the Time aforeſaid generally ſo reputed and taken; and that the ſaid Mr. *Fraſer*, ſo conſtituted and appointed as aboveſaid, ſuperviſed and licenſed the Printing of the aboveſaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited by the Party promovent in this Cauſe, the 18th of *November* 1692; and that if there is, or are any Paſſages in the aforeſaid Book contrary to good Manners, the Government, or Governors of the Church and State, or reflecting upon any Perſon or Perſons, the aforeſaid Licenſer, or the principal Secretary of State, by whoſe Appointment the ſaid Licenſer did act, was, and is only anſwerable for them, as by the Meaning and Intent of the aboveſaid Act of Parliament, does, and may more fully appear. *Ad quod quidem Statutum pars proponens ſe refert*, &c. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

IV.

Item. This Proponent doth farther alledge, that the aboveſaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited in this Cauſe into the Court the 18th of *November* 1692, by the Party promovent in this Cauſe, was, and is printed for Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Book-ſeller in *London*, and publiſhed in *London*, and within the Univerſity

verſity of *Oxford*, by the ſaid Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, Book-ſeller in *London*, and was received publickly by moſt or ſome of the Book-ſellers of the Univerſity of *Oxford* aforeſaid from the ſaid Mr. *Bennet* only. And, by Virtue of the ſaid Publication only, the ſaid Book has been ſince the ſaid Publication, and is now at preſent, publickly to be ſold, and permitted to be publickly ſold in the ſaid Book-ſellers Shops, and from them the ſaid Book-ſellers, to be diſpers'd amongſt the Scholars and Students of the ſaid Univerſity, without the Conſent or Order of Mr. *Anthony a Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

V.

Item. That before the Printing and Publication in Print of the aforeſaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited into this Court by the Party promovent in this Cauſe. The aforeſaid Mr. *Thomas Bennet* of *London*, Book-ſeller, had the Original Papers of the Author in Writing in his Cuſtody, or in the Cuſtody of ſome others by his Order, by the Space of two Years immediately before the printing of the aforeſaid Book, entituled *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, and exhibited as aforeſaid, *(ponit tamen pars proponens de quolibet alio temporis ſpatio, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

VI. *Item.*

VI.

Item. That the aforesaid Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, or some others, by his Order and Consent, during the Time in the precedent Article deduced, altered the abovesaid original Papers of the pretended Author, by blotting out several Passages and Lines in the said original Papers, by inserting many new Characters of Persons, many Pages and Lines different from the original Papers, and that these Alterations are printed without the Consent or Knowledge of Mr. *Anthony Wood* aforesaid. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VII.

Item. That *James Harrington* of the *Inner Temple* of *London*, Esq; inserted the Introduction to the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II. and exhibited as aforesaid, and also had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the aforesaid Book in his Custody, and altered the aforesaid Original Papers, by inserting many Characters, Pages, Lines and Sentences, and that the said Alterations were, and are printed in the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Volume II, exhibited as aforesaid, without the Knowledge and Consent of Mr. *Anthony Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut supra.*

VIII.

Item. That Mr. *Fraſer* above-mention'd had the original Papers of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited as aforeſaid, in his Cuſtody and Keeping, and altered the aforeſaid original Papers, inſerting many new Characters, Pages, Lines, and Sentences; and that the ſaid Alterations were and are printed in the aforeſaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, without the Knowledge and Conſent of Mr. *Anthony Wood* above-mention'd. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

IX.

Item. That the moſt Reverend Father in in God *John* now (*a*) Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* had the original Papers, or ſome of the original Papers, of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited as aforeſaid in his Cuſtody and Keeping, and altered the aforeſaid original Papers, inſerting. many Pages, Lines, or Sentences; and that the ſaid Alterations were and are printed in the aforeſaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, without the Knowledge or Conſent of Mr. *Wood* aforeſaid. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

X. *Item.*

(*a*) *Archbiſhop* Tillotſon.

X.

Item. That the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, the Party promovent in this Cauſe, had the original Papers, or ſome of the original Papers, of the pretended Author of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited as aforeſaid in his Cuſtody and Keeping, and altered the aforeſaid original Papers, by inſerting and razing out many Lines, Sentences, and Words, relating to the Character or Characters of *Edward* late Earl of *Clarendon*, without the Knowledge or Conſent of Mr. *Wood* aforeſaid. *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XI.

Item. That the Clauſes and Sentences mentioned in the third and fourth Articles of the Articles exhibited in this Cauſe, (*ad quos quidem Articulos pars ſe refert, &c.*) and pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon *Edward* late Earl of *Clarendon*, were and are inſerted by ſome one of the Perſons above-mentioned, or by the Printer or Printers of the ſaid Book, without the Knowledge and Conſent of the ſaid Mr. *Anthony Wood.* *Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XII.

Item. That during the Time of printing the ſaid Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited as aforeſaid, the Author of the aforeſaid Book was abſent and

diſtant ſeveral Miles from the Printing-Preſs all the Time the ſaid Book was printing, *Prout ex Clauſula circa Principium dicti Libri in Excuſatione Erratorum Typographicorum adducta plenius liquet & apparet. Ad quem Librum & ad Clauſulas prædictas pars ſe refert & pro hic lectis & inſertis habet & haberi petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XIII.

Item. This Proponent doth farther alledge, that between the Time of the Reſtauration of King *Charles* II, and the Year of our Lord 1667, (the Time deduced and objected in the 8th Article of certain Articles exhibited in this Cauſe) there were other Lord Chancellors, beſide the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, deceaſed; and particularly, that the Author or Authors of the Book, entituled, *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, exhibited as aforeſaid, were of that Opinion, as appears by Column 228 of the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, Volume II, and Page 804 of the *Faſti Oxonienſes* annexed to the ſaid Book, and exhibited as aforeſaid, *Ad quam quidem Columnam & Paginam dictorum Librorum pars proponens ſe refert & pro hic lecta habet & haberi petit quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XIV.

Item. That the pretended libellous Words objected in the 4th Article of certain Articles

ticles exhibited in this Cauſe, did, and do refer to *Liſle*, Chancellor or Commiſſioner of the great Seal, and not to the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, as is falſely ſuggeſted in the aforeſaid Articles, *Prout ex verbis antecedentibus dictam Clauſulam in dicto Articulo objectam in Columna Libri exhibiti* 269, *facta Collatione cum Sententiis ad dictum Liſle referentibus in Columna* 228 *dicti libri, entitulati*, Athenæ Oxonienſes, Volume II, *plenius liquet & apparet, ad quæ quidem omnia pars proponens ſe refert & pro hic lectis habet quatenus, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XV.

Item. That the Copies in Print of a certain Epiſtle or Preface compoſed in Writing, and pretended to be printed by Mr. *Wood* the Defendant, with his pretended Picture (*a*) and Coat of Arms, were delivered with Directions to be inſerted before the Preface only of the firſt Volume of *Athenæ & Faſti Oxonienſes, Prout ex dicta Epiſtola ex parte partis promoventis in hac Curia exhibita plenius liquet, &c. ad quam Epiſtolam pars ſe refert & pro hic lecta habet quatenus, &c.* And this Proponent doth farther alledge, that the firſt Volume of *Athenæ Oxonienſes* was printed and publiſhed by the Space of two

(*a*) *The Picture in the Title-Page of this Work is an exact Draught of that here mention'd.*

two Years before the ſecond Volume of *Athenæ Oxonienſes* exhibited as aforeſaid. *Ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis ſpatio minori, &c. Et ponit ut ſupra.*

XVI.

That the ſaid Mr. *Anthony Wood* hath not had any Lodging or Diet, or any Right to any Lodging or Diet, in any College or Hall within the Univerſity of *Oxford* for theſe twenty Years laſt; *ponit tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis ſpatio majori*, &c. neither has he had any Name in any Buttery-Book of any College or Hall for the Time aforeſaid (*ponit tamen pars*, &c. neither hath he frequented any Publick Aſſemblies of the ſaid Univerſity, as a Member thereof, or had any Right to frequent the ſame, as a Member thereof, for the Time aforeſaid; and that for the Time aforeſaid the ſaid Mr. *Anthony Wood* has been reputed and taken to have forſaken all Title or Intereſt as a Member of the ſaid Univerſity. *Ponit tamen pars de alio temporis ſpatio majori*, &c. *& ponit ut ſupra.*

XVII.

Item quod præmiſſa omnia ſunt vera, &c.

The

The SENTENCE.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. Auditis, visis, intellectis, ac plenariè & maturè discussis per nos *Georgium Gardiner*, L. L. Doctorem, ac venerabilis et egregii Viri *Henrici Aldrich* S. T. P. & Almæ Universitatis *Oxonienſis* Cancellarii Assessorem seu Deputatum legitimè constitutum; meritis circumstantiis cujusdam negotii reformationis morum quod coram nobis in judicio inter Honoratissimum D. D. *Henricum*, Comitem de *Clarendon*, partem officium nostrum promoventem ex una, & *Antonium a Wood*, Universitatis prædictæ in Artibus Magistrum partem, contra quam hujusmodi negotium promovetur ex altera, partibus aliquandiu vertebatur & adhuc vertitur, adpendet indecisum rite & legitime procedendum, partibusque prædictis eorum Procuratores legitimos coram nobis in judicio ritè & legitimè comparentes, parteque dicti Honoratissimi Viri ac Domini *Henrici*, Comitis de *Clarendon*, pro parte sua sententiam ferri & promulgari, parte vero

expected by all, that he (quendam *Davidem Jenkins* unum e Judicibus Regiis in partibus *Walliæ* auſtralibus virum meritiſſimum innuendo) *ſhould be made one of the Judges in* Weſtminſter-*Hall*; *and ſo he might have been, would he have given Money to the then Lord Chancellor*, Honoratiſſimum Virum ac D. D. *Edvardum Hyde* Militem, nuperum Comitem de *Clarendon*, Regnique *Angliæ* D. Cancellarium, necnon Cancellarium hujus Univerſitatis, Patremque naturalem et legitimum partis hoc negotium promoventis defuncti innuendo) et Column. 269. *After the Reſtauration of King* Charles II. *he* (innuendo quendam *Johannem Glynn*) *was made his* (Domini Regis innuendo) *eldeſt Serjeant at Law, by the* corrupt *Dealing of the then Lord Chancellor* (præfatum Honoratiſſimum Virum ac D. D. *Edvardum Hyde*, Militem, nuper Comitem de *Clarendon*, Regni *Angliæ* Dominum Cancellarium, nec non Cancellarium hujus Univerſitatis, Patremque naturalem & legitimum, partis hoc negotium promoventis defunctum, ſimiliter innuendo ſcripto compoſuiſſe & publicaſſe, unde præfati Honoratiſſimi Viri ac D. D. *Edvardi Hyde*, reliquis additionibus ſuis, ut prætermittitur, colendiſſimi, exiſtimatio & fama lædi poſſit pronunciamus; ideoque dictum *Antonium a Wood*, quo uſque ob tanto morum ſuorum exceſſu, recantationem (per nos aut alium

alium Judicem hujus Curiæ competentem approbandam) ſubſcripſerit cautionem item ſufficientem fide-juſſoriam de pace conſervanda & quoad crimina objecta, honeſte in poſterum ſe gerendo interpoſuerit, ex hac dicta Univerſitate *Oxonienſi* tanquam *Pacis perturbatorem* banniendum, & privilegiis ejuſdem Univerſitatis exercendum fore decernimus, & *etiam bannimus* & exuimus, præmiſſaque inſtrumento publice affigendo denuncianda & publicanda declaramus (in criminis inſuper tam infeſti deteſtationem, dicti libri copiam, copiam etiam, omiſſo nomine Magiſtri *Johannis Cook* Procuratoris) allegationis cujuſdam intemperantis famoſa & ſcandaloſa ex parte dicti *Antonii a Wood* data in hoc negotio, tertio die Menſis *Martii*, Anno Domini, $169\frac{2}{3}$, nullatenus vero probata hora nona antemeridiana diei trigeſimæ primæ menſis inſtantis *Julii*, viz. *Die Lunæ* proxime ſequentis, in area *Theatri Sheldoniani* per hujus Curiæ Mandatariorum unum flammis committendam & comburendam fore decernimus, dictumque *Antonium a Wood* in expenſis legitimis ex parte dicti Honorabilis Viri ac D. D. *Henrici* Comitis de *Clarendon*, in hoc negotio factis condemnandum fore pronunciamus, decernimus & declaramus, prout condemnamus, quos, viſa prius Billa, taxamus ad ſummam *triginta & quam*

tuor librarum (*a*) per hanc noſtram ſententiam diffinitivam, ſive hoc noſtrum finale Decretum; quam ſive quod ferimus & promulgamus, ac etiam (cum in hujuſmodi negotii appellatio non ſit admittenda) Executioni demandamus in his Scriptis.

29 *Julii*, 1693. Lecta per nos

GEORGIUM GARDINER, *Aſſeſſ.*

(*a*) *With this Fine the two Statues, of K.* Charles I. *and the Earl of* Danby, *ſtanding in the Niches on each Side of the Ruſtick-Work Gate, leading into the Univerſity* Phyſick-Garden, *were erected.*

ORIGI-

A

COLLECTION

OF

Original Letters.

Dr. Langbaine's *Letter to Mr.* William Dugdale, *concerning an Inſcription found at* Cheſter.

SIR,

I Thank you for communicating that Inſcription from *Cheſter*, which I eaſily read thus: —— *Jovi optimo, Maximo Tanaro T. Elypius Galerius præſens Gunia. Principibus Legionis Viceſimæ quintæ Veteranus votum ſolvit libens merito.* But what to make of *Jupiter Tanarus*, and what Place (for I take it to be the Name of a

Place. This Point . after the *a* in *Gunia.* implies the Word is not writ at length) is meant by *Junia*, though I might conjecture, yet I dare not determine. I have ſent your Copy to Mr. *Selden*, telling him from whom I had it; what he ſhall return concerning it, you ſhall know by the next.

Thoſe Pieces concerning St. *Frideſwyde*, are ſtill in my Cuſtody; and if you will have Occaſion to uſe them, I can ſend them at any Time.

I deſire you to preſent my Service to Mr. *Somner.* Since I received yours, I ſpoke with Mr. Vice-Chancellor about a *Saxon* Letter; he is not unwilling, and I doubt not of effecting that Part. But whether we ſhall obtain any Thing conſiderable for Mr. *Somner*, (I can promiſe for none but my ſelf) I cannot tell; I will be moſt willing to further and promote any Motion in his Behalf, which carries Probability of Succeſs; and I hope I may be able to procure him forty Pounds for his *Lexicon*, if it be ready. Of this more hereafter. I am

Queen's-College,
Dec. 6. 1653.

Your aſſured loving Friend,

G. LANGBAINE.

P. S. Sir, this was writ, and (as I ſuppoſed ſent) according to the Date, but I know

know not by what Neglect omitted; I have therefore unſealed, and incloſed ſo much of Mr. *Selden*'s Letter to me, as concerns the *Cheſter*-Inſcription, which I received back from him this Morning. Dr. *Palmer* is returned, and ſome Time the next Week I will make my beſt Effort upon him for *Aberbury*, *&c.* I am now in ſome Haſte, as ſtraitened in Time. I have ſpoke to Mr. *Robinſon*, to enquire and inform me about a *Saxon* Letter, for which I ſhall pray you to let me have your Directions before I conclude. I am always

Queen's-College,
Dec. 16. 1653.

Your Friend and Servant,

G. LANGBAINE.

Mr. Selden's *Letter to Dr.* Langbaine.

SIR,

THAT Inſcription of *Cheſter*, I think, I have received by five or ſix Hands; and this which you have, is agreeable in Subſtance, (they being written from the Stone) ſave that your *Elypius* is *Elupius*. It is true, *Tanarus*, I think, occurrs no where elſe. But conſidering the Slips of Cutters, or the ſoon and uſual miſtaking to ſuch a Degree of a Name, though there might be a *Jupiter Tanarus*, as well as another, (and I cannot doubt but ſuch additional Names were multiplied to many of the Gods, that appear not now in Books, there being ſo many of them loſt) yet probably enough this might be *Jupiter Taranis*, who in *Lucan* is a *Gauliſh*, and ſo a *Britiſh* God, (and in ſome Copies *Taramis*) as is thought from *Tanar*, (eaſier to let ſlip with a little *Anagram*) in *Welch*, Thunder, and to Thunder. For GVNIA. I am yet at a Nonplus.

Dec. 14. 1653. *Your moſt affectionate Friend,*

J. SELDEN.

Mr.

Mr. Aſhmole's *Letter to Mr.* William Dugdale, *about the Courſe of the* Roman *Road called* Watling-ſtreet, &c.

My worthy Friend,

AFter my parting from you on *Thurſday* laſt at *Rothwell*, I met with nothing obſervable in my Journey, ſave a very large Rampire at *Goldſborough* in *Northamptonſhire*, which is ſituate upon a high Hill, and preſents a large Proſpect every Way. The Difference and imperfect Directions of the Country-men, cauſed me to waſte ſix Hours before I got to *Antonine*'s BANNAVENNA, and our *Weedon*. There I entered *Watling-ſtreet*, (which the People yet call the Street-way) and within a Mile the old *Roman* Way diſcovers it ſelf very plainly, the Ridge continuing perfectly viſible for another Mile; and then at *Norton*, it is took in by Incloſures, where now is the common Road, turning a little on the right Hand, does about half a Mile farther re-enter *Watling-ſtreet*. Thence 'tis plain to *New-Inn*, and

and four Miles further I met with the *Veſtigia* of an Ancient Fort, about a Bow-ſhot on the right Hand of the Way, over againſt *Lilburne*; the outward Line contained about an Acre of Ground, within which was a Mount like the Keep of an old Caſtle, ſurrounded with a Trench, and over againſt it the Ground raiſed like a Half-Moon, whoſe Horns entered the other Trench, as by the Platform (which I have pricked in the Margin) you may diſcern. I heard of no other Name for it, than the round Hill. The River *Avon* runs near it on the *North*. A Mile farther, in the Valley, ſtands another Houſe called *New-Inn* alſo, but of Ancienter ſtanding than the former, and diſtinguiſhed only by its lying under *Showell*. Mine Hoſt told me, it had been an Abbey call'd *Hollywell*. Here ſpying ſome ſmall Trenches lately made to drain the adjacent Meadow, I went to them, and found many Pieces of *Roman* Brick and Tile caſt up. And they ſay, that *Roman* Coin is found thereabouts; but though I have met with none there, nor in all my Journey, yet have I left Word with divers to lay up for me what they ſhall hereafter find. About a Mile hence, there is a *Tumulus* raiſed in the very Middle of the Highway, which methought was worth obſerving; but from thence to *High-Croſs*, I ſaw nothing worthy taking Notice of; but

there

there (near the Place, where *Foss* from *Leicester*, and *Watling-street* from *Weedon* make a right Angle) is the Foundation (as I guess) of a *Roman* Temple, about six Yards long, and four Yards broad; and where, they say, not long since, was a Thing like a Silver Mace dug up; (which, the People will needs have to be the Mayor's Mace of the City when it stood) I suppose it might be some Ensign of Honour, or Pontifical Instrument belonging to the Priest, or used in Sacrifice. The long Pole set up at this Place, with four Arms, (directing the Way from *London* to *West-Chester*, and from *York* to *Bristol*) was erected by one Mr. *Anthony Font* of *Claybrooke*, who was, I hear, a Lover of Antiquities, (with whom lived one Mr. *Broxhorne*, a great Collector of the Coins found hereabout; but what is become of him, I could not learn.) On the Top of its Erection, *viz.* *Sept.* 14. 1630, coming near *Hinckley*, I perceived the old Way has been taken into *Stretchley*-Field, and so continued for a Mile; from whence, 'till I came near the River *Anchor*, little was observable; but about a Bow-shot on this Side the Bridge, the old *Roman* Way passes through the Middle of a square Fortification, which contains about two Acres of Ground. This Place deserves some farther Consideration, it seeming to be situate at the very

Entrance

Entrance of old MANDVESSEUM. Thence (a Mile on the left Hand) I could diſcern the *Tumulus* upon *Oldbury*; but the Day was too far ſpent to ride up to it. Being paſt a Mile from *Atherſton*, methought *Watling-ſtreet* ſtruck an oblique Line to *Falkeſley*; and though the Woods denied me the Help to judge, which the Champian had afforded me, yet by obſerving the Poſition of the Sun, I was ſomething perſwaded to credit this my Opinion; but I will not poſitively aver it, 'till I ſhall trace this Way with a Needle. From *Falkeſley*, I found the old Way hold on very direct and viſible, 'till I came within half a Mile of ETOCETVM, and there it is apparently cut off, or rather ſunk in the Bogs, juſt when *Ickenild-ſtreet* croſſes it; ſo that the preſent Road takes upon the right Hand, and about half a Mile farther enters the old Way again at *Wall*. Thus far I traced, and viewed what now ſeems obſervable in this Ancient *Roman* Way; (with thoſe Parts of it wherein two others of the Ancient *Roman* Roads croſs it) and now let me farther tell you, that looking back from the Highway, over againſt *Round-Hill*, towards *New-Inn*, I diſcerned the Track to be a little arched, and inclining *North Weſt*, which adds ſome ground to your Opinion, that the Courſe of *Watling-ſtreet* is ſomewhat bending

bending through *Warwickſhire*. The like Arch, I obſerved to be from the Place where we croſſed this Street-way, from *Newnham* to *Lutterworth*; and both theſe Proſpects were about four Miles in Length. However, I could not diſcern the leaſt Variation from a ſtrait Line in any other Part of the Way; but there, I confeſs, the Wood grew on me too faſt, and cut the Proſpect too ſhort to make my Obſervation ſo exact as I did in the Champian; and therefore I muſt wait for a clearer Satisfaction, 'till the Needle determines it. It has created ſome Wonder in me ſince, how ſuch an eminent Road, ſo ſtrait, ſo ſolidly founded with Stones and Gravel, and its Ridge ſo firmly raiſed, ſhould become ſo much neglected, whereas there is not a more boggy and rotten Road, than in that other (when the old one is forſaken) almoſt to *Coventry*. Beſides, in my Opinion, the Journey from *Weedon* to *Litchfeild*, through *Watling-ſtreet*, is ſhorter by three or four Miles, than if you go by *Coventry*. But I conſider, that after the *Roman* and Idolatrous Part of the *Saxon* Times, Chriſtianity (founded upon different Intereſts drew on Veneration to the Places of Martyrdom, or other Reverence upon ſome leſſer Engagements; which afterwards grew up to the Accommodation of Travellers, among which *Coventry* be-

came famous for its Monaſtery, and the new Way through it to *Litchfeild* (though more winding, long, and rotten) was frequented, and the old, (though direct, ſhorter, and firmer) by Degrees, relinquiſhed. Thus *Litchfeild* and St. *Albans* might (perhaps upon like Occaſion) draw the great Roads to them from EROCETVM, and Old VERVLAMIVM became neglected. I will not add another Line, but beg Pardon for this tedious Relation, and to aſſure you that I am

Apr. 20. 1657. *Your real and obliged Friend,*

E. ASHMOLE.

Several LETTERS,

Written to

John Aubrey, Esq; F. R. S.

Honest Mr. Aubrey,

I Do not wonder that you should hear of another Purging of the University, which, although it be not yet done, will in all Probability be shortly; so that the Report you hear may be receiv'd as a good Prophecy, although not as a True History. The Parliament hath indulg'd so far, as to stay till the 20th of *March* for our Subscription; after which Time there is no Favour to be expected for them that refuse. I should be glad therefore to see you here about that Time, if your Occasions would permit;

but whatever befalls us, I do intend (God willing) to stay here till *Easter* be past, and to partake of the Happiness of enjoying your Company. Concerning that which happen'd at *Woodstock*, I was told by Mr. *Hawes*, who now lives with Sir *William Fleetwood* in the Park, that the Committee which sate in the Manour-House, for Selling the King's Lands, were *frighted out by strange Apparitions*; and that the four Surveyors, which were sent to measure the Park, and lodg'd themselves with some other Companions in the Manour, were pelted out of their Chambers by Stones thrown in at the Windows (but from what Hands the Stones came they could not see); that their Candles were continually put out as fast as they lighted them; and that one who stood with his Sword drawn, to defend a Candle, was with his own Scabbard in the mean-time well cudgell'd, so that for the Blows, or for Fear, he fell sick, and the others forc'd to remove, some of them to Sir *William Fleetwood*'s House, and the rest to some other Places. But concerning *the cutting of the Oak in particular*, I hear nothing. I rest,

Your Friend, to be commanded to my Power,

J. LIDALL.

Oxford, March 11. 1649.

Mr.

SIR,

I Am hugely unfortunate, if those Minutes you have been so earnest for are not yet come to your Hands. Upon your first Desire I sent the Original Paper I had from you; and by chance having, I know not why, taken a Copy, I since sent a Transcript, which is I hope in your Hands now. If not, you must have the Trouble of sending your Commands once more, with better Directions to find you, than are those to your *Three Black Posts*. On *June* 14, about 6 at Night, came a Storm, with Thunder, and a Whirlwind uncommon. Sir *Fr. R.* had 10 or 12 People about Hay in a Ground of his on the N. Side of *Polden Hill*, four Miles hence. It made them think the Judgment-Day was come, and to run from their Work. They saw it take up many of the Hay-cocks, to the Quantity of two or three Load very high into the Air. It fell all about the Parish, some was carry'd two Miles off. Trees bowed flat to the Ground by it.

A Man said to be taken up, and carry'd to some Distance, suppos'd an 100 Yards, and set down in a Ditch. Active and inventive Fancy saw there were Armies in the Sky, heard Drums and Guns, beheld Colours, and a long Dragon's Tail; and at last the Scene was remov'd with very sweet Musick, that of the Spheres not comparable to it. A great Storm of Rain fell about a Mile or two short of the Place wherein this to-do was. This is hugely talk'd of at a Distance; and the Story is dress'd up to a Miracle; but setting aside what Superstition adds to it, I can be assur'd of nothing in it but what was natural, only not very usual. On *Tuesday, July 6.* a Holy Day was kept at *Bridge-water*, and this Place, in Remembrance of last Year's Deliverance there: Prayers and Bells, Guns and Bonfires, were made Use of, tho' no Command; the People hoping the King, that pardon'd the Rebels, will forgive this voluntary Act of Gratitude and Loyalty. We suppose we shall have some of the Camp in our Neighbourhood for Winter-Quarters, if but to suppress the Meetings which the wise People of our Town openly frequent, and of which Complaint is made to the King. I am

Your most affectionate and faithful Friend and Servant,

July 9, 1686.

A. Paschal.

SIR,

YOURS of the 20th past, receiv'd, calls to Remembrance the Information you desire. I have before me the Letter which my Friend sent about it, dated *October* 5, 1674. In it he says thus: About a Month since I was inform'd by one of the Workmen at *Athelney*, of a Tomb found deep, and taken up: The Workmen broke the Top-Stone (a fair Tiesse, carv'd and well wrought) and wall'd it up in the new House they are building; they found nothing in it but some of his Cloth, a Fragment of which I send you, the Skull of a Man, and the *Os Ilium*, as I guess by the Description given, and some Earth and Dust; the Sides and lower Stone were Freestone; in the Bottom was cut out Room for the Receipt of the several particular Parts of the Body, as Head round and big, Neck narrow, Shoulders broad, *&c.* all answerable

rable to the Proportion of the ſeveral Parts of the Body, and ſeveral Holes bor'd thro' the ſame bottom Stone. My Informant, illiterate, could not tell whether there were any Inſcription, only 'twas variouſly hatch'd and wrought all over. It lay ſome Diſtance from the ſuppoſed Church, S. E. and at ſome Diſtance, about a Stone's Throw. I cannot imagine what this Cloth ſhould be made of, unleſs of ſome foreign fine Hair. Thus far my Friend. Again: Some Time after he wrote again as follows. I have been (ſince I was with you) at *Athelney*, where they continue digging up the Ruins and Foundation of that ſometimes famous and Ancient Monaſtery. They took up the Baſes of the Pillars of the Church lately, and near by, found ſome Graves, one among the reſt near eight Foot long, as the Workmen gueſs'd, with the Bones anſwerable. They have wrought ſince South from the Eaſt Part of the Church, (which ſtood upon the Top of the Hill to the N. E.) and take up much Freeſtone, one excellently well wrought, but broken in Pieces, moſt confus'd and mix'd with the Rubbiſh, yet ſeems to my Thoughts, that it is the Window-Work and carv'd Roof of ſome Cloyſter of good Work, *&c.* I directed them ſince to dig in the (ſuppos'd by me) Eaſt Part of the Church, where they find Pieces

of

of carved Free-ſtone, ſhewing yet Paint and Gold on it, but not of Bigneſs to demonſtrate what it was; which Pieces (ſome of them) I have now by me, together with Pieces of painted Brick or Tile, the undoubted Floor or Pavement of that Part of the Church and Cloyſters] This is all my Friend ſays, and that I can ſerve you with in that Matter, unleſs I add, That the unfortunate Captain *Hucker* was the Purchaſer of that Iſland *Athelney*, (that *Inſula Nobilium*, and the *Minturna* of K. *Alfred*) and the Builder of the mention'd Houſe, who employ'd thoſe Workmen; and that he himſelf told me (though I remember not diſtinctly all he ſaid) that they found a great and curious Spur of Gold in their digging, which, as I remember, he ſaid they diſpos'd of for their own Benefit, he could not know how.

The Author of my MS. gives this Title to it.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR's, *and other Old* Roman *Emperors Treaſure, newly found out near* Conqueſt *in* Somerſet; *ſuppos'd to be the Place where their Conqueſt of* Britain *was compleated. By* Philantiquarius.

He begins his Diſcourſe thus. [In that moſt critical Year of our Lord, 1666, two large earthen Pitchers full of *Roman* Medals, each

eighty Pound Troy-Weight, were digg'd up by Labourers with Mattocks, in plough'd Fields; the one in *Laurence-Lydiard*, the other within the Pariſh of *Stogumber*, adjoining—— (He after adds his Conjecture) That the *Romans*, throughout many Ages, after the ſuppos'd Conqueſt ended here, continued a Legion, or Part of one, hereabouts, which they paid with ſuch Money as this, to prevent Inſurrection by Land and Invaſion by Sea. He adds, That after other *Britains* conquer'd, theſe two only remain'd unconquer'd, *viz.* the *Iceni* and the *Cangi*; and that the *Iceni* (in *Norfolk*) being ſubdu'd, they came in the laſt Place to the *Cangi* of *Somerſet*, and conquer'd them alſo in this Valley, between *Taunton* and *Watyel*. He traces his conquering Army from the *Iceni* to the *Cangi* in ſeven Footſteps; and ſays many Things I think not altogether unworthy of Obſervation, too long to be here inſerted. When the *Roman* Forces were call'd Home, to relieve the Empire diſtreſs'd by the Irruptions of the Northern Nations, he ſuppoſes they bury'd theſe Treaſures, ſince found. This ſame Author, in his Diſcourſe upon *Stone-henge*, which he calls *A Fool's Bolt ſoon ſhot*, hath theſe Words near the Beginning. [My Bolt is ſoon ſhot, in his ſhort Conjecture, that *Stone-henge* was an old *Britiſh* Triumphal Trophical Temple, erected

erected to *Anaraith*, their Goddess of Victory, in a bloody Field there won by Illustrious *Stunings* and his *Cangick* Giants, from *Divitiacus* and his *Belgæ*; in which Temple the Captives and Spoils were sacrific'd to the said Idol *Anaraith.*] He endeavours to make his out under 12 Heads; as 1st. *That* Stonehenge was an old British *Monument*, &c. To this is added his Description, in which he makes a Circle, and assigns three Entrances, to which he allots six great Stones without the Circle; to omit the Account he gives of the rest, the Stone in the middle, four Foot broad, sixteen Foot long, he makes to be the Altar. The MS. with *a Transcription of the Book of the Prior* Montague, *containing the Charters*, &c. and much more than is in the *Monasticon* I had sent, if I had receiv'd the Letter 24 Hours sooner. For I would have requested Mr. *Waller*, who went hence on *Saturday* Morning, and so was gone before yours came, to take it with him. I had great Hopes to have had an Opportunity of fully imparting to him the Design which carries his Title, (and in which some considerable Progress is made) *viz. Introductio generalis in Cognitionem Rerum acquirendam, & cognitionis earum acquisitæ Repositorium. Prima Pars est de Rebus Naturalibus. Secundum*, 1. *Genera Species, & ubi res postulat, individua*, 2. *Partes.* 3. *Modificationes su-*

as. Secunda Pars eſt de Rebus Artificialibus. I hop'd to have obtain'd of that ingenious Gentleman, that by his Means and yours, I might have had Aſſiſtances in the ſeveral Particulars belonging to it, as to which I am by no means provided. But his unexpected haſtening away, diſappointed me. Yet, tho' it ſo fell out, I pleaſe my ſelf with Hopes, that you, my old Friend, who have ſo often oblig'd me by inſtructive Correſpondence and Communications; and that he, who ſo generouſly addicts himſelf to ſerve Mankind, in promoting uſeful Knowledge, will both of you give me Leave to make Recourſe to you, as there ſhall be Occaſion.

When you ſee the good Doctor, pray give him my humble Service and Thanks for his good Advice. My Affairs are, I thank God, in as hopeful a Poſture to be for my Eaſe and Liberty, to follow what my Inclinations lead me to, as I ever ſaw them in, which is no ſmall Comfort to me. I intend to remove to *Wells* ſo ſoon as the Seaſon permits. There my Duty and Intereſt lye; there I am nearer home, and not far from this Place, where I have gain'd ſome Friends, by whom I am in Poſſibilities of doing ſome Good. Pray favour me with ſome Accounts concerning the Convocation: By the Informations here, ſome conjecture, that their Buſineſs may be devolv'd in the Hands of Commiſſioners,

oners, who are here represented as more favouring the design'd Reconciliation. Pray give my Service to Mr. *Waller*, and tell him I do not forget the Promise about the *Stony Concretion*, and shall be glad at any Time to receive his Commands, as I shall be also to have yours, and Mr. *Hook*'s, and Mr. *Lodwick*'s, whose I am affectionately. Excuse this Scribble in Cold and Haste, and believe me to be,

Dear SIR,

Your very faithful Friend and Servant,

Bristol, December 2, 1689.

ANDREW PASCHAL.

Mr.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY *and* Natural History *of the* North-Division *of the County of* WILTSHIRE.

By *J. AUBREY*, Esq;

AT a Meeting of Gentlemen at the *Devizes*, for chooſing of Knights of the Shire in *March* 1659, it was wiſh'd by ſome, that this County (wherein are many obſervable Antiquities) was ſurvey'd, in Imitation of Mr. *Dugdale*'s Illuſtration of *Warwickſhire*;

ſhire; but it being too great a Taſk for one Man, Mr. *William Yorke* (Councellor at Law, and a Lover of this Kind of Learning) adviſ'd to have the Labour divided: He himſelf would undertake the *Middle Diviſion*; I would undertake the *North*; *T. Gore*, Eſq; *Jeffrey Daniel*, Eſq; and Sir *John Erneley* would be Aſſiſtants. Judge *Nicholas* was the greateſt Antiquary, as to Evidences, that this County hath had in Memory of Man, and had taken Notes in his *Adverſariis* of all the Ancient Deeds that came to his Hands. Mr. *York* had taken ſome Memorandums in this Kind too, both now dead; 'tis Pity thoſe Papers, falling into the Hands of mercileſs Women, ſhould be put under Pies. I have ſince that occaſionally made this following Collection, which perhaps may ſometime or other fall into ſome Antiquary's Hands, to make a handſom Work of it. I hope my worthy Friend Mr. *Anthony Wood* of *Oxford* will be the Man. I am heartily ſorry I did not ſet down the Antiquities of theſe Parts ſooner, for ſince the Time aforeſaid, many Things are irrecoverably loſt.

In former Days the Churches and great Houſes hereabouts did ſo abound with Monuments and Things remarkable, that it would have deterr'd an Antiquary from undertaking it. But as *Pythagoras* did gueſs at the Vaſtneſs of *Hercules*'s Stature by the Length of his

his Foot, ſo among theſe Ruins are Remains enough left for a Man to give a Gueſs what noble Buildings, *&c.* were made by the Piety, Charity, and Magnanimity of our Forefathers.

And as in Proſpects, we are there pleaſed moſt where ſomething keeps the Eye from being loſt, and leaves us Room to gueſs; ſo here the Eye and Mind is no leſs affected with theſe ſtately Ruins, than they would have been when ſtanding and entire. They breed in generous Minds a Kind of Pity, and ſets the Thoughts a-work to make out their Magnifice as they were taken in Perfection. Theſe Remains are *tanquam Tabulata Naufragii*, that after the Revolution of ſo many Years and Governments, have eſcap'd the Teeth of Time, and (which is more dangerous) the Hands of miſtaken Zeal. So that the retrieving of theſe forgotten Things from Oblivion, in ſome ſort reſembles that of a Conjurer, who make thoſe walk and appear that have lain in their Graves many Hundreds of Years, and to repreſent, as it were to the Eye, the Places, Cuſtoms, and Faſhions that were of old Time.

Let us imagine then what Kind of Country this was in the Time of the Ancient *Britains*, by the Nature of the Soil, which is a Soure, Woodſere Land, very natural for the Production of Oaks eſpecially; one may

may conclude, that this North-Diviſion was a ſhady diſmal Wood; and the Inhabitants almoſt as ſalvage as the Beaſts, whoſe Skins were their only Raiment. The Language *Britiſh* (which for the Honour of it, was in thoſe Days ſpoken from the *Orcades* to *Italy* and *Spain.*) The Boats on the *Avon* (which ſignifies River) were Baskets of Twigs cover'd with an Ox-Skin, which the poor People in *Wales* uſe to this Day, and call them Curricles.

Within this Shire I believe that there were ſeveral *Reguli*, which often made War upon one another, and the great Ditches which run on the Plains and elſewhere ſo many Miles, were (not unlikely) their Boundaries, and withall ſerved for Defence againſt the Incurſion of their Enemies, as the *Picts* Wall, *Offa*'s Ditch, and that in *China*; to compare ſmall Things to great. Their Religion is at large deſcribed by *Cæſar*; their Prieſts were the *Druids*. Some of their Temples I pretend to have reſtored; as *Aubury*, *Stonehenge*, &c. as alſo *Britiſh* Sepulchres. Their Way of Fighting is livelily ſet down by *Cæſar*. Their Camps, with thoſe of their Antagoniſts, I have ſet down in another Place. They knew the Uſe of Iron; and about *Hedington* Fields, *Bromham*, *Bowdon*, &c. are ſtill plough'd up Cinders (*i. e.* the *Scoria* of melted Iron.) They

were two or three Degrees I ſuppoſe leſs ſalvage than the *Americans*. Till King *John*'s Time Wolves were in this Iſland; and in our Grandfather's Days more Foxes than now, and *Marterns* (a Beaſt of brown rich Furr) at *Stanton* Park, *&c.* the Race now extinct thereabout.

The *Romans* ſubdued and civiliz'd them; at *Lekham* (Mr. *Camden* ſaith) was a Colony of them, as appears there by the *Roman* Coin found there. About 1654 in *Weekfield* in the Pariſh of *Hedington*, digging up the Ground deeper than the Plough went, they found for a great Way together Foundations of Houſes, Hearths, Coals and a great deal of *Roman* Coin, Silver and Braſs, whereof I had a Pint; ſome little Copper-pieces no bigger than Silver Halfpence (*quære* if they were not the *Roman Denarii*) I have portray'd the Pot in which a good deal was found, which Pot I preſented to the *Royal Society*'s Repoſitory, it reſembles an Apprentice's earthen *Chriſtmas-Box*.

At *Sherſton* hath ſeveral times been found *Roman* Money in ploughing. I have one Silver Piece found there (1653) not long ſince, of *Conſtantine the Great*. Among other Arts that of Architecture was introduc'd by them; and no Doubt but here as well as in other Parts were then good Buildings, here being ſo good Stone: I know not

not any *Veſtigia* now left in this County, except the Fragments of the Caſtle of *Sariſbury*, which takes its Name from *Cæſar*, *Cæſarisburghum*, from whence *Sarisburgh*, whence *Salisbury*.

At *Bath* are ſeveral *Roman* Inſcriptions, which Mr. *Camden* hath ſet down, and by the Weſt Gate a Piece of a delicate *Corinthian* Freeze, which he calls wreath'd Leaves, not underſtanding Architecture; and by in a Baſs relieve of an Optriouch? At *Bethford* about 1663, was found a Grotto pav'd with Moſaic Work, ſome whereof I have preſerv'd.

The *Saxons* ſucceeding them, and driving away to *Ireland*, *Cornwal*, &c. theſe *Britains* were by *Romans* left here; for they uſed the beſt of them in their Wars, being their beſt Soldiers) here was a Miſt of Ignorance for 600 Years. They were ſo far from knowing Arts, that they could not build a Wall with Stone. They lived ſluttiſhly in poor Houſes, where they eat a great deal of Beef and Mutton, and drank good Ale in a brown Mazard; and their very Kings were but a Sort of Farmers. After the Chriſtian Religion was planted here, it gave a great Shoot, and the Kings and great Men gave vaſt Revenues to the Church, who were ignorant enough in thoſe Days. The *Normans* then came and taught them Civility and

Building; which though it was *Gothick* (as alſo their Policy *Feudalis Lex*) yet they were magnificent. For the Government, 'till the Time of King *Henry* VIII, it was like a Neſt of Boxes; for Copyholders, (who 'till then were Villains) held of the Lords of the Manour, who held of a ſuperior Lord, who perhaps held of another ſuperior Lord or Duke, who held of the King. Upon any Occaſion of Juſting or Tournaments in thoſe Days, one of theſe great Lords ſounded his Trumpets (the Lords then kept Trumpeters; even to King *James*) and ſummon'd thoſe that held under them. Thoſe again ſounded their Trumpets, and ſo downward to the Copyholders. The *Court of Wards* was a great Bridle in thoſe Days. A great Part of this *North Diviſion* held of the Honour of *Trowbridge*, where is a ruinated Caſtle of the Dukes of *Lancaſter*. No younger Brothers then were by the Cuſtom and Conſtitution of the Realm to betake themſelves to Trades, but were Churchmen or Retainers, and Servants to great Men, rid good Horſes (now and then took a Purſe) and their Blood that was bred of the good Tables of their Maſters, was upon every Occaſion freely let out in their Quarrels; it was then too common among their Maſters to have Feuds with one another, and their Servants at Market, or where they met (in that flaſhing Age) did commonly

commonly bang one another's Bucklers. Then an Esquire, when he rode to Town, was attended by eight or ten Men in blue Coats with Badges. The Lords (then Lords in Deed as well as Title) liv'd in their Countries like petty Kings, had *Jura Regalia* belonging to their Seigniories, had their Castles and Boroughs, and sent Burgesses to the *Lower House*; had Gallows within their Liberties, where they could try, condemn, draw and hang; never went to *London* but in Parliament-Time, or once a Year to do their Homage and Duty to the King. The Lords of Manours kept good Houses in their Countries, did eat in their great *Gothick* Halls, at the High Table; (in *Scotland* still the Architecture of a Lord's House is thus, *viz.* a great open Hall, a Kitchin and Buttery, a Parlour, over which a Chamber for my Lord and Lady; all the rest lye in common, *viz.* the Men-servants in the Hall, the Women in a common Room) or *Oriele*, the Folk at the Side-Tables. (*Oriele* is an Ear, but here it signifies a little Room at the upper End of the Hall, where stands a Square or round Table, perhaps in the old Time was an Oratory; in every old *Gothic* Hall is one, *viz.* at *Dracot*, *Lekham*, *Alderton*, &c.) The Meat was served up by *Watch-Words*. Jacks are but an Invention of the other Age: the poor Boys did turn the Spits

Spits, and lick'd the Dripping-Pan, and grew to be huge lusty Knaves. The Beds of the Servants and Retainers were in the great Halls, as now in the Guard-Chamber, *&c.* The Hearth was commonly in the middle, as at most Colleges, whence the Saying, *Round about our Coal Fire.* Here in the Halls were the Mummings, Cob-loaf-stealing, and great Number of old *Christmas* Plays perform'd. Every Baron and Gentleman of Estate kept great Horses for a Man at Arms. Lords had their Armories to furnish some hundreds of Men, The Halls of Justices of the Peace were dreadful to behold, the Skreens were garnish'd with Corslets and Helmets, gaping with open Mouth, with Coats of Mail, Lances, Pikes, Halberts, brown Bills, Batterdashers, Bucklers, and the modern Colivers and Petronils (in King *Charles* the Ist's Time) turn'd into Muskets and Pistols. Then were Entails in Fashion, (a good Prop for Monarchy). Destroying of Manours began *Temp. Hen.* VIII. but now common; whereby the mean People live lawless, no body to govern them, they care for no body, having no Dependance on any Body. By this Method, and by the Selling of the Church-Lands, is the Ballance of the Government quite alter'd, and put into the Hands of the common People. No Ale-houses, nor yet Inns were there then, unless

leſs upon great Roads: When they had a Mind to drink, they went to the Fryaries; and when they travell'd, they had Entertainment at the Religious Houſes for three Days if Occaſion ſo long requir'd. The Meeting of the Gentry was not then at Tipling-houſes, but in the Fields or Foreſts, with their Hawks and Hounds, with their Bugle-horns in Silken Bordries. This Part very much abounded with Foreſts and Parks. Thus were good Spirits kept up, and good Horſes and Hides made; whereas now the Gentry of the Nation are ſo effeminated by Coaches, they are ſo far from managing great Horſes, that they know not how to ride Hunting Horſes, beſides the ſpoiling of ſeveral Trades dependant. In the laſt Age every Yeoman almoſt kept a Sparrow-Hawk; and it was a Divertiſement for young Gentlewomen to manage Sparrow-Hawks and Merlins. In K. *Henry* the VIIIth's Time one Dame *Julian* writ *The Art of Hawking* in *Engliſh* Verſe, which is in *Wilton* Library.) This Country was then a lovely Champain, as that about *Sheeſton* and *Cots-wold*; very few Encloſures, unleſs near Houſes: My Grandfather *Lyle* did remember when all between *Cromhall* (at *Eſton*) and *Caſtle-Comb* was ſo, when *Eaſton*, *Yatton* and *Comb* did intercommon together. In my Remembrance much hath been enclos'd, and every Year more and more is taken

ken in. Anciently the Leghs (now corruptly call'd Slaights) *i. e.* Paſtures, were noble large Grounds, as yet the Demeſne Lands at *Caſtle Combe* are. So likewiſe in his Remembrance was all between *Kington St. Michael* and *Dracot-Ferne* common Fields. Then were a world of labouring People maintain'd by the Plough, as yet in *Northamptonſhire*, &c. There were no Rates for the Poor in my Grandfather's Days; but for *Kington* St. *Michael* (no ſmall Pariſh) the Church-Ale at *Whitſuntide* did the Buſineſs. In every Pariſh is (or was) a Church-houſe, to which belong'd Spits, Crocks, *&c.* Utenſils for dreſſing Proviſion. Here the Houſekeepers meet, and were merry, and gave their Charity: The young People were there too, and had Dancing, Bowling, ſhooting at Butts, *&c.* the Ancients ſitting gravely by and looking on. All things were civil and without Scandal. This Church-Ale is doubtleſs deriv'd from the ἀγάπαι or *Love-Feaſt* mention'd in the *New Teſtament*. Mr. *A. Wood* aſſures me, that there were no Alms-Houſes, at leaſt they were very ſcarce before the *Reformation*; that overagainſt *Chriſt Church*, *Oxon.* is one of the Ancienteſt. In every Church was a poor Man's Box, but I never remember'd the Uſe of it; nay, there was one at great Inns, as I remember it was before the Wars. Before the

the *Reformation*, at their Vigils or Revels, ſate up all Night faſting and praying: The Night before the Day of the Dedication of the Church, certain Officers were choſen for gathering the Money for charitable Uſes. Old *John Waſtfield* of *Langley* was *Peter-man* at St. *Peter*'s Chapel there; at which Time is one of the greateſt Revels in theſe Parts, but the Chapel is converted into a Dwelling-Houſe. Such Joy and Merriment was every Holiday, which Days were kept with great Solemnity and Reverence. Theſe were the Days when *England* was famous for the *Grey Gooſe Quills*. The *Clark*'s was in the *Eaſter* Holidays, for his Benefit, and the Solace of the Neighbourhood.

Since the *Reformation* and Incloſures aforeſaid, theſe Parts have ſwarm'd with poor People. The Pariſh of *Caln* pays to the Poor (1663) 500 *l. per Annum*; and the Pariſh of *Chippenham* little leſs, as appears by the Poors Books there. Incloſures are for the private, not for the publick, Good. For a Shepherd and his Dog, or a Milk-Maid, can manageMeadow-Land, that upon arable, employ'd the Hands of ſeveral Scores of Labourers.

In thoſe Times (beſides the Jollities already mentioned) they had their Pilgrimages to *Walſingham*, *Canterbury*, &c. to

ſeveral Shrines, as chiefly hereabouts to St. *Joſeph*'s of *Arimathea*, at his Chapel in *Glaſtonbury* Abbey. In the Roads thither were ſeveral Houſes of Entertainment, built purpoſely for them; among others, was the Houſe call'd *The Chapel of Playſter near Box*; and a great Houſe call'd without *Lafford*'s Gate near *Briſtol*.

Then the Cruſado's to the *Holy War* were moſt magnificent and glorious, and the Riſe, I believe, of the Adventures of Knights Errant and Romances. The Solemnities of Proceſſions in and about the Churches, and the Perambulations in the Fields, beſides their Convenience, were fine pleaſing Diverſions: The Prieſts went before in their Formalities, ſinging the *Latin* Service, and the People came after, making their good-meaning Reſponſes. The Reverence given to Holy Men, was very great. Then were the Churches open all Day long, Men and Women going daily in and out hourly, to and from their Devotions. Then were the Conſciences of the People kept in ſo great Awe by Confeſſion, that juſt Dealing and Virtue was habitual. Sir *Edwyn Sandys* obſerved in his Travels in the Catholick Countries, ſo great Uſe of Confeſſion as aforeſaid, that though a ſevere Enemy to the Church of *Rome*, he doth heartily wiſh it had never been left out by the Church of

England,

England, perceiving the great Good it does beyond Sea. *Lent* was a dismal Time, strictly observ'd by Fasting, Prayer, and Confessing, against *Easter*. During the forty Days, the Fryars preach'd every Day.

This Country was very full of Religious Houses; a Man could not have travell'd, but he must have met Monks, Fryars, *Bonnehommes*, &c. in their several Habits, Black, White, Grey, *&c.* And the tingle tangle of their Convent Bells, I fancy, made very pretty Musick, like the College Bells at *Oxford*.

Then were there no Free-Schools; the Boys were educated at the Monasteries; the young Maids, not at *Hackney*-Schools, *&c.* to learn Pride and Wantonness, but at the Nunneries, where they had Examples of Piety, Humility, Modesty, and Obedience, *&c.* to imitate and practise. Here they learned Needle-work, the Art of Confectionary, Surgery, Physick, Writing, Drawing, *&c.*

Old *Jaquer* (who lived where *Charles Hadnam* did) could see from his House the Nuns of the Priory of St. *Mary*'s (juxta *Kington*) come forth into the Nymph-Hay with their Rocks and Wheels to spin, and with their Sewing Work. He would say that he hath told threescore and ten; tho' of Nuns there were not so many, but in

all, with Lay-Sisters, as Widows, old Maids, and young Girls, there might be such a Number. This was a fine Way of breeding up young Women, who are led more by Example, than Precept; and a good Retirement for Widows and grave single Women, to a civil, virtuous, and holy Life.

Plato says, that the Foundation of Government is the Education of Youth; by this Means it is most probable that that was a *Golden Age*. I have heard Judge *Jenkins*, Mr. *John Latch*, and other Lawyers, say, that before the *Reformation*, one shall hardly in a Year find *an Action on the Case*, as for *Slander*, &c. which was the Result of a good Government.

It is a *Sarcasm* more malicious than true, commonly thrown at the Church-men, *that they had too much Land*; for their Constitution being in Truth consider'd, they were rather Administrators of those great Revenues to pious and publick Uses, than Usu-Fructuaries. As for themselves, they had only their Habit and competent Diet, every Order according to their prescrib'd Rule; from which they were not to vary. Then for their Tenants, their Leases were almost as good to them as Fee Simple, and perchance might longer last in their Families. Sir *William Button* (the Father) hath often told me, that *Alton* Farm had been held

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by his Anceſtors from the Abbey of *Wincheſter*, about four hundred Years. The *Powers* of *Stanton Quintin* held that Farm of the Abbey of *Cirenceſter* in Leaſe 300 Years; and my Anceſtors, the *Danvers*, held *Weſt Tokenham* for many Generations, of the Abbey of *Broadſtock*, where one of them was a Prior. *Memorandum*, that in the Abbies were ſeveral *Corrodies* granted for poor old ſhiftleſs Men, which *Fitzherbert* ſpeaks of amongſt his Writs. In *France*, to every Pariſh Church, is more than one Prieſt, (becauſe of the ſeveral Maſſes to be ſaid) which Faſhion, Mr. *Dugdale* tells me, was us'd here, and at ſome Churches in *London*, in near half a dozen.

In many Chancels are to be ſeen three Seats with Niches in the Wall (moſt commonly on the South Side) riſing by Degrees, and ſometimes only three Seats, the firſt being for the Biſhop, the ſecond for the Prieſt, and the third for the Deacon. Anciently the Biſhops viſited their Churches in Perſon. This I had from Mr. *Dugdale*; as alſo that in many Churches where Stalls are, as at Cathedrals, (which I miſtook for Chauntries) and in Collegiate Churches. This ſearching after Antiquities, is a wearifome Taſk. I wiſh I had gone through all the Church-Monuments. The Records at *London* I can ſearch *gratis*. Though of all Studies, I take

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the leaſt Delight in this, yet methinks I am carried on with a kind of *Œſtrum*; for no Body elſe hereabout hardly cares for it, but rather makes a Scorn of it. But methinks it ſhews a kind of Gratitude and Good-nature, to revive the Memories and Memorials of the pious and charitable Benefactors long ſince dead and gone.

Eſton Pierſe, April 28, 1670.

A Copy of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Long *to Sir* W. Coventry, *Secretary of State, wherein is a perfect Account of the design'd Assassination of the Earl of* Clarendon *by some* English *Sea-men in the* French *Service.*

SIR,

BAting all Complements, which though you may merit, your Modesty was always so far averse to, as not to be able to suffer them; I shall give you all the News we have stirring here, which is as follows: As I was travelling from *Rouen* towards *Orleans*, it was my Fortune, *April* 23. *N. S.* to overtake the Earl of *Clarendon*, (then ni his unhappy and unmerited Exile) who was going towards *Bourbon*, but took up his Lodging at a private *Hostel*, in a small wall'd Town call'd *Everues*, some Leagues from *Rouen*: I, as most *English* Gentlemen

did

did to ſo valuable a Patriot, went to pay him a Viſit near Supper-time, where he was, as uſual, very civil to me. Before Supper was, done, twenty or thirty *Engliſh* Sea-men and more came and demanded Entrance at the great Gate, which being ſtrongly barr'd, kept them out for ſome Time; but in a ſhort Space they brake it, and preſently drove all they found, by their Advantage of Numbers, into the *Earl*'s Chamber, where, by the Aſſiſtance of but three Swords and Piſtols, we kept them out for half an Hour, in which Diſpute many of us were wounded by their Swords and Piſtols, whereof they had many. To conclude, they broke the Windows and Doors, and under the Conduct of one *Howard*, an *Iriſh-man*, (who has three Brothers, as I am told, in the Service of the King of *England*) and an Enſign in this Company of Canoneers, who quickly found the *Earl* on his Bed, not able to ſtand by the Violence of the Gout, where, after they had given him many Blows with their Swords and Staves, mix'd with horrible Curſes and Oaths, they dragg'd him on the Ground into the Middle of the Yard, where they encompaſs'd him around with their naked Swords; and after they had told him in their own Language, how *he had ſold the Kingdom, and robbed them of their Pay*, *Howard* commanded them all, as one Man,

to

to run their Swords through his Body; but what Difference aroſe among themſelves before they could agree, God above, who alone ſent this Spirit of Diſſention, only knows. In this Interval, their Lieutenant, one *Swaine*, came and diſarmed them, ſixteen of the Ring-leaders were put into Priſon, and many of thoſe Things they had rifled from him, found again, which were reſtor'd, and of great Value. Monſieur *la Found*, a great Man, belonging to the King of *France*'s Bed-Chamber, ſent to conduct the *Earl* on his Way hither, was ſo deſperately wounded in the Head, that there was little Hopes of his Life. Many of theſe Aſſaſſinates were grievouſly wounded; and this heinous Action is ſo much reſented by all here, that many of theſe Criminals will meet with an Uſage equal to their Merit. Had we been ſufficiently provided with Fire-Arms, we had infallibly done ourſelves Juſtice on them; but we fear not, but the Law will ſupply our Defect. Sir, here is no more News, than that a Peace, ſome ſay, is concluded, a Truce is certainly finiſhed. Service and Reſpects to all our mutual Friends and Acquaintance, whom nothing but the Service of my Country, to whom we all owe our beſt Abilities, ſhould give

any Hind'rance to the Presence in *England* of,

Evreux in *Normandy*,
Apr. 26. 1668.

Your humble Servant,

O. L.

A Copy of a Letter from Robert Plott, L. L. D. *Keeper of the* Aſhmolean Muſæum *in the Univerſity of* Oxford; *deſign'd to be ſent to the* Royal Society *in* London.

GENTLEMEN,

ON *Monday* laſt I went to *Chilham*, to view the *Tumulus* of *Quintus Durus Laberius*, which is not in the Form of any *Roman* Barrow I ever ſaw, being more like one of our preſent Graves; I pac'd it, and found it to be ſeventy of my Paces in Length, and twenty in Breadth. This *Laberius* was a Tribune, ſlain in one of *Cæſar*'s Engagements with the *Britains*; the Country-People, to this Day, call it *Julaberries* Grave. About half a Mile from hence is a handſom Seat of Mr. *Diggs*'s, built within the Trenches of *Chilham* Caſtle, the Keep of which is yet ſtanding, and made Uſe for a Brewing-Houſe.

On *Tueſday* I went back again to *Richborow*, to make a more ſtrict Enquiry after ſome Particulars of Antiquity; the one was whether it was poſſible that *Richborow* could ever have been Part of the Iſle of *Thanet*, as ſome Authors affirm. I found that the Lands at *Goſſehall* and *Fleet*, which lye on the Weſt Side of *Richborow*, are ſituated lower than the Lands which the *Stower* paſſeth by, and while we were here, I met with ſeveral Sea-Shells in the Meadows. On *Wedneſday* I luckily hit on a double Intrenchment in a Wood, within three Miles of the antient City of *Canterbury*, a City honour'd with the *Engliſh Primacy*; the inward Trench contains an Acre and half, the outward one about four Times as much: It is very probable that this was the Place where *Cæſar* met with the *Britains* in his ſecond Expedition; for he ſays, that after he had left *Quintus Atrius* to defend his Ships, at that Time lying above a Mile and half wide off the Town of *Sandwich*, he march'd twelve Miles up into the Country, where he met with the *Britains* near a River, and forced them firſt of all to retire into one of their Fortifications, and afterwards, forcing their Lines, beat them from thence: *Camden* contends this Battle to have been at *Chilham*, though the Diſtance does not agree, neither are there any Ruins of a Fortification to countenance his Aſſertion. On

Thurſ-

Thurſday I walk'd to *Hyth*, along a *Roman* Cauſeway raiſed high, and paved with Flint. This is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and formerly contain'd ſix Pariſhes, that of St. *Nicholas* only now remains, the Chancel is rais'd extremely on grey Marble Pillars. In the Charnel-Houſe are great Numbers of Bones, and ſome of them very large; the Inhabitants have ſeveral Traditions of theſe Bones, which, as fictitious, I ſhall omit; they are white and thin; I took the Dimenſions of ſome of the largeſt. Two Miles from hence are the Ruins of *Saltwood* Caſtle, formerly belonging to the See of *Canterbury*; it ſeems to have been a ſtately Structure, is of an oval Form, and twenty five Rods in Length. Within two Miles of *Folkſtone* is a Fortification of Earth called *Caſtle*, which has one Trench towards the Sea, and ſometimes one, at other times two Trenches towards the Continent, according as the Nature of the Hill requires. On *Saturday* I viſited *Stutfall* Caſtle, a *Roman* Station; this was the *Portus Limenus*, whoſe Ruins include eight Acres of Land, and are in Form of an oblong Square; the Walls are compoſed of a rocky Stone, and a Mortar made of the Sea-Sand and ſmall Pebbles; at two Yards Diſtance run double Rows of *Roman* Brick 14 or 15 Inches long. Within a Quarter of a Mile from *Lymne* Church is *Shipway-Court*,

a Field where the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports are ſworn, and Cauſes concerning the Ports try'd. From hence I walked on the Beach to *Romney*, and this Morning from thence hither, paſſing moſt of the Way through the old Chanel of the *Rother*. Theſe are all the Obſervations I have made in my Journey through this Part of the truly loyal County of *Kent*, which will no ways recompence the Time loſt in the Peruſal of this from,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant,

Apledore Sep. 3. 1693.

R. PLOTT.

A Letter from Mr. E. G. *to Mr.* Aubrey.

Sir,

HEaring you were upon a Survey of the *North*-Riding of the County of *Wilts*, I thought this authentick Account of the Town of *Newnton* might be acceptable to you, and be a ſmall Help to your Deſign: For the Truth of what I ſend you, I have good Authority, and the particular Novelty of it might deſerve a Place in your much wiſh'd for Work: It is as follows.

Newnton.

This Village affords a lovely Proſpect to the South, S. W. and S. E. on the South it is terminated by the blue Hills of *Hackpen*, *Cherhill*, *&c.* of that Range, between with *Malmeſbury*-Town, and the Ruins of the Abbey, with *Charlton*-Houſe, (the Seat of the Earl of *Berkſhire*) and, 'till the late unhappy

unhappy Wars, with the Woods of *Charlton*-Park, and the Park of *Hyams*. At the upper End of this Village was Sir *Giles Eſcourt*'s Houſe, Knight and Baronet, Lord of this Mannor, flank'd with a delicate Grove of Oaks, which he cut down and ſold for 700 *l*. This Village, long Time ago, ſtood a little higher in the Field where they ſtill plough up Foundations of Houſes: The Tradition is, that it was burnt, and then built here, whence it was call'd *Newnton*, *quaſi New-Town* At the upper End of this Town, at the old Mannor-Houſe, (*a*) where the old Pidgeon Houſe is, is a fine Fountain of Free-ſtone, from whence the Water was brought in Pipes of Lead to *Malmeſbury*-Abbey; they oftentimes digg'd for the Pipes, but now I think few are left. Some of theſe Pipes have been digg'd up within theſe 20 Years. This Town was given to *Malmeſbury*-Abbey The Church here was anciently a Chappel of Eaſe to that Abbey, from whence it is diſtant above two Miles.

The

(a) *In the late Wars this Houſe was burnt down by the Soldiers, and the following Cuſtom of Supping is yet diſcontinu'd, together with brewing that Quantity of Drink. The reſt of the Ceremonies are yet continu'd on the Tot, and on the old Door of the Houſe which yet remains, which they carry then thither, and a ſmall Quantity of Drink of ſix or eight Gallons is yet drank after the Ghirland is given.*

The

The Cuſtom here on Trinity-Sunday.

King *Athelſtan* having obtained a Victory over the *Danes*, by the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants of this Place, riding to recreate himſelf, found a Woman baiting of her Cow upon the Way called the *Foſſe*, which runs through through this Pariſh, and is a famous *Roman* Way that goes from *Cornwall* to *Scotland*. This Woman ſate on a Stool, with the Cow faſtened by a Rope to the Leg of the Stool. The Manner of it occaſioned the King to aſk, why ſhe did ſo? She anſwered the King, that they had no Common belonging to the Town. The Queen being then in his Company, by their Conſents it was granted, that the Town ſhould have ſo much Ground in Common next adjoining to this Way, as the Woman would ride round upon a bare ridged Horſe. She undertakes it; and for aſcertaining the Ground, the King appointed Sir *Walter*, a Knight that waited on him, to follow the Woman, or go with her; which being done, and made known to the Monks at *Malmeſbury*, (they to ſhew their Liberality upon the Extent of the King's Charity) gave a Piece of Ground, Parcel of their Inheritance, and adjoining to the Church-Yard, to build a Houſe upon for the Hayward to live in, to

look after the Beasts that fed upon this Common. And for to perpetuate the Memory of it, appointed the following Prayers to be said upon every *Trinity-Sunday* in that House, with the Ceremonies ensuing. And because a Monk of that Time, out of his Devotion, gave a Bell to be rung here at this House before Prayers began, his Name was inserted in the Petitions for that Gift.

The Ceremonies.

The Parishioners being come to the Door of the Hayward's House, the Door was struck thrice, in Honour of the Holy Trinity; then they entred. The Bell was rung; after which Silence being ordered, they read their Prayers aforesaid. Then was a Ghirland of Flowers *(b)* Flowers made upon a Hoop, brought forth by a Maid of the Town upon her Neck, and a young Man (a Batchelor) of another Parish, first saluted her three Times, in Honour of the Trinity, in Respect of God the Father. Then she puts the Ghirland upon his Neck, and kisses him three Times, in Honour of the Trinity, particularly God the Son. Then he puts the Ghirland on her Neck again, and

(b) About the Year 1660, one was killed striving to take away the Ghirland.

and kiſſes her three Times, in Reſpect of the Holy Trinity, and particularly the Holy Ghoſt. Then he takes the Ghirland from her Neck, and, by the Cuſtom, muſt give her a Penny at leaſt, which, as Fancy leads, is now exceeded, as 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or *&c.*

The Method of giving this Ghirland is from Houſe to Houſe annually, 'till it comes round.

In the Evening every Commoner ſends his Supper up to this Houſe, which is called the *Eale-Houſe*; and having before laid in there equally a Stock of Malt which was brew'd in the Houſe, they ſup together, and what was left was given to the Poor.

Of which Houſe there is an Account in *Somner*'s Gloſſery, at the End of the *Engliſh* Hiſtorians, printed at *London* 1652.

The Form of Prayer.

" Peace, good Men, Peace, this is the " Houſe of Charity and Houſe of Peace. " *Chriſt Jeſus* be with us this Day and ever- " more. *Amen.*

" You ſhall pray for the good Proſperity " of our Sovereign Lord King *Henry* VIII, " and the Royal Iſſue, (of late Days, King " *Charles* II, Queen *Catherine*, Duke of " *York*, and the reſt of the Royal Progeny)

" with all the Nobility of this Land, that " Almighty God would give them ſuch " Grace, Wiſdom, and Diſcretion, that " they may do all Things to the Glory of " God, the King's Honour, and the Good " of the Kingdom.

This Form was made by Mr. *Richard Eſtcourt*, in Favour of the preſent Government.

" You ſhall praiſe God, that moved the " Hearts of King ATHELSTANE and " Dame MAUD his good Queen, to give " this Ground to our Fore-fathers, and to " us, and for all them that ſhall come after " us in Fee for ever.

" You ſhall pray to God for the Soul of " Sir WALTER, the good black Knight, " that moved his Heart to give to our Fore- " fathers and us this Ground both to tread " and tite, and to them that ſhall come after " us in Fee for ever.

" You ſhall pray to God for the Soul of " Abbot LORINGE, that moved his Heart " to give this Ground to build this Houſe " upon, to our Fore-fathers, and to us, and " to them that ſhall come after us in Fee " for ever.

" You ſhall pray to God for the Soul of " DON ALURED the black Monk, that " moved his Heart to give the Bell to this " Houſe.

" For

" For the Souls of these Benefactors, " whom the Lord hath moved their Hearts " to bestow these Benefits upon us, let us " now and ever pray.

Pater noster qui es in Cœlis, sanctificetur Nomen tuum, adveniat Regnum tuum, fiat voluntas tua, sicut in Cœlo; sic etiam in Terrâ, Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie, dimitte nobis Debita nostra; sicut nos dimittimus Debitoribus nostris. Ne nos inducas in Tentationem, sed libera nos a Malo. Quia tuum est Regnum, Potentia, & Gloria, in Sæcula Sæculorum. Amen.

I have nothing more to add, than that I am,

Fest. Ascens. 1682.

Dear Sir,

Your humble Servant,

E. G.

Mr.

Mr. Andrew Paſchal's *Letter to* John Aubrey, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

I Shall this Week ſend of that Metal, you deſire, to Mr. *Kent:* He that ſupply'd me with it wrote thus. [I ſend you ſome of the *Dulverton* Oar; it is beat and waſhed; it is a hard barren Oar, and the Lead that comes from it is harder than *Mindip*-Lead; the Oar is nothing ſo rich or full of Metal; there is Silver in it, but ſcarce exceeding the Worth of the Lead: If any one could extract it, and ſave the Lead, it might be worth while, otherwiſe not.] This Perſon was likely to have been deeply concerned, if the Work had gone on. I doubt, by his Account of it, it will not ſerve Mr. *Kent.* If in this, or any thing elſe I can be uſeful to you, or him, or any of your Friends, I ſhall receive your Commands as a real Obligation. On your good Mother's

Deſire,

Desire, I have used my Diligence to procure you some Berries of the *Holy-thorn.* (You know the old one was cut down by a military Saint in the late Times; but there are divers from that, by grafting and Inoculation, preserved in the Country.) If they come soon enough, I will send them with the Oar. Perhaps that Person of Quality had rather have a Bush, if so, let him know 'tis not impossible to get one for him. I am told here is a Person about *Glastonbury*, who hath a Nursery of them, which he sells for a Crown a-piece, or as he can get. If he will be at the Charge, I will do my best to have one of the right Kind sent up as it shall be directed. I am glad of your Success at *Seen.* Many things here come to Light. I am told of a Well, that by washing wrought a wonderful Cure on a Person deep in the *King*'s-*Evil*; 'tis not above seven Miles from me: To save the Grass trod down by the many, who on that came to it 16 Years ago, the Owner stopp'd it up. I mean to try the Water, and hope to get it opened. I have had a good while a Suspicion of Gold in this Country. My *plain Friend*, and his Wife, (both most inquisitive Naturalists) spent some Days with me last Week: They confirm me in my Opinion; please to take three of my Reasons. 1. *Tacitus* (who from *Agrippa's* governing here 8 Years knew well

well the State of this Country) ſays (I think 'tis in the Life of *Arthur*) that *Britain* yields, among other Metals, Gold; and that *Agrippa* did come to that Part of our Country whence a Proſpect into *Ireland*, and in that Place I ſuſpect there was a Mine. 2. On that Place that my Friend (as he tells me the Story, not without ſomething of a Divine Direction) found Stones, out of which he extracted, by a Way he diſcovered to me, good Gold, not much of the Stone yielded to the Quantity of a Peaſe; and I have ſeen in the broken Stones a clear Appearance of Gold, and by an Experiment made on them by my ſelf, found Cauſe to think what the honeſt Man ſaid might be true. 3. There is in that Part of the Country a Story goes by Tradition, to this Purpoſe; That in the Hill (we ſpeak of) there was a Door into an Hole; that when any wanted Money, they uſed to go and knock there; that a Woman uſed to appear, and give to ſuch as came: At a Time, one by Greedineſs or otherwiſe gave her Offence; ſhe flung to the Door, and delivered this old Saying, ſtill remember'd about the Country,

When all the Daws be gone and dead,
Then ——Hill ſhall ſhine Gold red.

They

They fancy this relates to an ancient Family of the Name there, of which there is now but one Man left, and he not likely to have any Iſſue.

When I firſt heard this, (laſt Week) I thought it a *Monkiſh* Tale, forged in the *Abby* of that Place, which was famous (and in which Place, by the Way, was met with that ancient Manuſcript I mentioned to you of the Prior of *Montague* in this Country) in former Times. But, on ſecond Thoughts, I who have learned not to deſpiſe our Forefathers, make ſome Queſtion whether this may not refer to ſome ſuch rich Mine in that Hill, formerly in Uſe and now loſt. I and my plain Friend are reſolved to drive on this Search as far as we can. And when it ſhall appear worth while, we'll get you to diſcourſe with my Lord —— about it, to have Advice, *&c.* In the mean Time it will be beſt to keep all private. If any thing be in it, it will be ſo beſt contrived to be for his Majeſty, his Lordſhip's Service, and, perhaps, ſome private Perſons Benefit.

I this Day expect an Original Old Manuſcript, or Copy of it, found lately by Labourers in *Glaſtenbury* Abby— it promiſes Health and Wealth to the Finder of a Treaſure near. That Gentleman, concerned in *Mendip*, a Lord there, provided Inſtruments and Workmen to ſearch; but he is ſo hated

that it would not be endured. If his Writing comes, I will ſend you a Copy. Sure it is, a Maſon not long ago wanting a Free-ſtone, came to the Renter of the Abbey for one, gave Six Pence for one; the Saw ſtanding ſomewhere fit for his Turn, the Maſon ſaw'd it, and out came divers Pieces of Gold of Three Pound Ten Shillings Value a-piece, of how ancient Coin I cannot yet learn. That Gentleman hath three of thoſe Pieces. While he and another Lord were contending for the Treaſure here, it fell into a riotous Perſon's Hands, who ſoon ſet it going: How much it was I cannot learn. The Stone belonged to ſome Chimney-work, the Gold was hidden in it perhaps when the Diſſolution was near. *Sir*, It will be beſt to keep this alſo private, that we may the better uſe Means for a private Search into thoſe Mines, which I have, I think, a Way to. I hope you do not forget your Promiſe, to communicate whatever Things you have relating to your *Idea*. I heartily wiſh you all Happineſs, and ever reſt,

SIR,

Nov. 11. 1684. *Your Humble Servant*,

A. P.

FINIS.